mand there is no adequate supply. That of the

Chinese to Australia, to California, and to Siam is

of this sort. The emigrants to those countries

understand where they are going, what they are

to gain by going, and the terms on which they go.

The wages they receive are their own; they spend

them, hoard them, send them to their friends, dis-

pose of them, in any way according to their own

free will and pleasure. If they choose, they re-

turn to their own country; if they prefer, they

remain the denizens or citizens of their new home.

But the coolie trade to Cuba is not of this charac-

ter. It is nothing more nor less than an Asiatic

slave-trade, differing from the African rather in

method than in character. All that our cor-

respondent says of the advantages of emigration,

of the readiness with which the Chinese accept the

opportunity to change their country, of their cheer-

fulness on the voyage, of their hopefulness of the

future, all is true as regards their going anywhere

except to Cuba, to the Chincha Islands, and the

French Colonies. Of these it is not true, and

is no more true to-day than in the "olden

"time" to which he refers. They go to neither

place voluntarily. If they go at all, they are

kidnapped, or else embark deceived by a

promise to go somewhere else. Nor is the fact

difficult of explanation. The emigration of these

Chinese laborers began about a dozen years

since. From Siam, from Australia, from Cali-

fornia, the friends whom they left behind have

heard of their prosperity, have received

substantial tokens of the change in their condition,

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No 341 Broadway,

PARIS FANCT GOODS, FARIS FARCT GOODS,

Preoch sind Chinese Fare, in great variety.

BIEN NETS, GOIFFURES, and HEAD-DRISSER.

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BIEDES and BUCKLES, of steel, pearl, jot. and gilt.

Gilt and Steel Jewiller.

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FYRES, BRUSSERS, ACCOMPRONS, &c., 40 which (the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

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The most reliable Plane and pronounced by the Profession and ever 15,000 families who have them in use, TAR Basy In TRUERST new made in the United States.

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No 2 Sewing Machine.
No. 1 Sewing Machine.
The Family Sewing-Machine.
The Family Sewing-Machine. Hemming Gauges.

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No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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"They are the favorites for families." - [Times.
Office, No. 508 Broadway, New York. BARTHOLF'S

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CHERRATHOLF Sawing Machines.
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to Plantation and Manufacturing user, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

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First-class, double-thread, rapid, noiseless, and beautiful \$40.-Nuw Sawane-Maentan \$40.-Nuw Sawane-Maentan \$40.-Nu Sawane-Maentan \$40.-Nu Sawane-Maentan \$40.-Nu Sawane Maester & Wilson Agents wanted. Office, No. 499 Broadway. Varnon & Co. DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL

DR. BLAKSH COMMINES to apply his RADICAL MARKET LANGUAGE TRUE WHITE STATE AND A VESSEY ALL LAGIC WAITED BY THE PROPERTY OF THE

AWNINGS.—GOMPERTS, the only mildew-proof wules maker, is to be found at No. 101 Bowery. Prices re-need. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

First and Stroclar-Proof Safes.
With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Looks,
Afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world.
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WILDER PATRINT SALARAMER SAPE.
see and a half years in use—Of Twelve Thousand sold,
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I will sell at very low prices SECOND-HAND SAFER OF EVERY gars of the most approved makers (many of which are shoot new), which I have taken in exchange for Intitute's CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFER. Call and examine a large variety at the truschouse of Howe's infravgue Standard St

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IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT ENDED! PERRY'S JAPANESE WATERPROOF POLISE has terminated the battle that has always raged between Snow or Rain-Water and Leather. Boots are rendered impervious to water, and the splendid gloss not affected by even the salted streets of New York.

No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

TO BUILDERS.—Every new house now erecting abould be supplied with one of the Cataract Washing Machiness, the most convenient and sconomical machine ever constructed for housekeeper use. It works easily and thoroughly, without rubbing or wearing the clothes. Prices \$12, \$14, and \$16. Stillyan & Hiart, No. 54 Beckman-st. A machine is in operation at No. 439 Broadway, 2d floor.

\$100 PROCLAMATION! WONDERFUL MEDICAL Cures by the application of Prof. DEGRATE'S ELECTRIC OIL on Man and Bess.
To the Inhabitants of Philadelphia and vicinity:

Incorpose to cure almost instantaneously, individuals afflicted

I propose to cure almost instantaneously, individuals afflicted with Deafness, Headache, Neuraigia, Chill Fever, Ague, Rhoumadism, saed all Sores and Pairs.

I propose to check and effectually dissipate more ache and pain and to accomplish nearer and more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be affected by any other or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time, the masses themselves being judges.

I do not propose to cure every disease, but all such as are curable by any combination of medical appliances. My Electric Oil represses on chemical and electric prissipies, and is, therefore, applicable to the cure or natural testoration of any organic defined.

fluid.

I want the masses to join in this matter—the well as the sick, Because if these things are so, all are alike interested.

K. B. Please inform me of any case of failure to cure, in from half hour to three weeks, as I wish to cure or charge nothing.

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For sale by Bannes & Park, Nos 13 and 15 Park-row; and all druggists and dealers. Depot, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is a common observation that there are more It is a common observation that there are more sufferers from debility, among Americans, has can be found among any other civilized ration. The season is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary modifications can do little good. What is required it just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. Housetter has given to the world, in his Calls of the property of the results of the count, ing house, the exhausted tolier upon the shop-board, and the property of the such as officially and the property of the propert

BRIDGEWATER PAINT - For Roofs, Outside Work, wood or Brick, Decks of Steamers, Iron Work, Railroad Bridges, &c., Villas and Churches; Drabs and Stone Colors. See specimens at Depot, No. 72 Maiden-ane. Hicks & Bayrs, Agents.

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ARMOA LIFTERENT
Depressed by combining Artics with a most healing and pensating vegetable oil. For all the
ARMS AND PAINS
Det human float is held to it is without equal.
REFERATION, BRUESS, SPEAINA.
Points the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &o., yield to a few applications. Esware of counterfeits, and buy mone but BURD-ALL's original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

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Permanently cures ocaldhead, Ringworms, and all Itching Permanently cures ocaldhead, Ringworms, and all Itching Eruptions of the Skin.

This Ointment penetrates to the basis of the disease—goes to its very source—and cures it from the first beneath to the skin on the surface. Large glass boxes, price 56 ceuts.

Prepared py Granux Konton, Utificial Proprietor, New-York.

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. UMBUCK IN BYERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. Spalding & Co., No. 48 Cedar st.
Post-Office address. Box No. 2,000. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the best and obespeet article for Dressing.
Beautifying, Cleaning, Carling.
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers. GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM for beautifying the complexion and skin, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from fire adway. Beware of imitations, and especially beware of one by the counterfeiter of Bornest's Goodsins.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPER and at the head of the trade. The assortment of Ladios Brain Wins, Fronts, &c., is now complete. Wholesale and Remain and the Drz privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-When the suspect that consumption is developing itself, the chest and back chould be fomerated twice a day with warm brine, dry with a coarse bowel, and the Ointment rubbed vigorously in. A radical cure will follow.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPERS particulations is like Die, wides, and FOUPEES, as mrivaled. They are light, ear, durable, and fit to a charm to a chrinking, nor turning up behind. Baronston's Hais Dre. he best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known upply at the Feotory, rameved to No. 18 Rond-st.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 19 cents), for sale at

NASTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION-This or miestion was held, last night, at the Bleecker Build-, but no business of importance other, than the on of new members, was transacted.

# New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
Business letters for The Thinums should in all cases be addressed to Horacz Greener & Co.

The Tribune Campaign Tracts-No. 2. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION.

Now READY: The recent powerful speech of Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, in which the fact is demon-strated that the Disunion Movement, begun thirty years ago by Mr. Calhoun, has at last obtained the control of all the most influential leaders of the socalled Democratic party. This is proved by quotations from their own declarations, given in their own language, and forming an array of testimony which cannot be disputed. The speech will form a tract of 16 pages. Price, 4 cents a single copy; 25 cents per dozen; \$1 25 per hundred; \$10 per thousand. If or dered by mail, one cent each must be sent to prepay postage.

#### Cassius M. Clay's Speech. CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Clay's speech at the Cooper Institute will published entire in to-day's SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. an extra edition of which will be printed to supply orders. Price, 5 cents; \$2 50 per 100; \$20 per 1,000 If by mail, one cent each in addition must be sent to prepay postage.

We have printed a new edition of the Dred Scott decision. See advertisement.

### CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 17 .- Not in session.

House, Feb. 17 .- Mr. Fonke (Dem., Ill.) introduced a bill to incorporate the United States Agricultural Society. Some discussion was had relative to the chairs and desks in the hall. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to defray the expense of inaugurating the Washington statue. The election of printer was postponed till Monday, and the Senate resolution allowing Capt. Shubrick to accept a sword from the President of the Argentine Confederation was concurred in. The Senate bill to abolish the franking privilege was re ceived, and after considerable struggling it was re-ferred to a select Committee. Adjourned till Monday.

#### LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 17 .- Bills were introduced for a rail road in New-York, and to amend the General Railroa Law. The Canal bill (including the Chenango Extension) came up on its third reading, and was lost, 11 to 14. Messrs. Fiero, Manierre, and Grant were appointed the Select Committee to examine the affairs o the Excise Commissioners, and the Senate adjourned to the evening of Thursday, the 23d inst. Assembly, Feb. 17 .- Mr. Callicot moved for the ap

pointment of a Committee to report suitable action is regard to Hugh Allen, in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for an assault upon a Member. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the Committee appointed. Subsequently, the Committee reported, recommending that Allen be brought before the bar of the House, and suitable action taken. The report was debated and adopted. Mr. Allen was brought befor the bar of the House, and interrogated. Mr. Milliken the member referred to, made a statement of the facts. as did other members, and, on motion of Mr. Milliken Mr. Allen was discharged.

The mails for Europe by the steamer City of Washington will close this morning at 104 o'clock

The quarterly report of the General Superintendent of Police was yesterday presented to the Police Commissioners. Mr. Pilsbury took occasion to remonstrate against the recent curtailment of his power over the force, claiming that his authority should be commensurate with his responsibility.

The demonstration, last evening, in token of sympathy with the cause of Italian Freedom, was largely attended and of the most enthusiastic character. Reselutions were passed approving the doctrine of nonintervention, as laid down in the pamphlet entitled Le Pape et le Congrés, and speeches were made by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, the Hon, Charles King, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Bellows, Prof. Mitchell, and the Hon.

According to a statement in the Bruesels journal Le Nord of the 2d inst., the Governments of France and England have communicated to the Government of Piedmont, by couriers who left London and Paris on Jan. 30, their readiness to recognize the annexation of the Italian provinces to Sardinia. Whether the Romagna is included among these provinces is not expressly stated, but there is no reason to suppose that it is left out. Of course the Sardinian Cabinet will at once proceed to consummate the measure; and we shall very likely hear by the next steamer that the annexation has been offi cially proclaimed and earried out. The next step will very possibly be the excommunication of Victor Emanuel and his Ministers, and the laying of all his kingdom, including the newly-annexed portions, under interdict. As political measures, however, excommunication and the interdict have ceased to be effective: but what will be the influence of the annexation upon the progress of the popular agitation in Venetia on the one hand, and in Umbria and the Marches on the other, is a matter of more consequence, with regard to which we shall wait with great interest for further intelligence.

## NOMINATING DELEGATES.

We objected to empowering the New-York State Convention to appoint delegates to the Chicago National Convention to nominate a Republican candidate for President. We objected to it on principle, and without the slightest reference to individual preferences or results. Not that we have no preferences, or are wanting in feeling, in conviction, or desire on the subject. But we will not at any time subordinate our principles of action to individual considerations. In the first place, we consider it dishonest and mean, and in the next, we believe it to be bad policy. In all political struggles in our own ranks, or with our adversaries out of them, we want only open, fair and square contest. If we succeed on this basis, we expect our opponents to submit promptly and without repining; and if we are beaten, we hold ourselves ready to do the same thing. But we consider open, and aboveboard, and unobjectionable action on the part of opponents or others, where their action affects us, to be the condition of our acquiescence in that action where it does not suit us. The conduct of our State Committee in the measure referred to, is making mischief within our own ranks in the State; but it is making more out of it.

Here, for example, is the State Convention of Pennsylvania about to be held. It is proposed and urged that that body shall choose all the delegates to the National Convention to which Pennsylvania is entitled. There is very great opposition all over the State to this exercise of power, for the double mand for their labor, and to those for whe de

reason, that the principle of action is whelly unsound and dangerous to the integrity of the party, and that a delegation thus chosen will not reflect, and cannot reflect, the sentiment of every part of the State. The plea by which these preg nant and unanswerable objections are met is, the example of New-York. Here is the first pernicious fruit of the course of our own State Committee. In this State, it may perhaps be justly argued that at this election it would make no difference in the complexion of the delegates, however chosen: but in Pennsylvania it is otherwise. Rival interests, and perhaps rival men, contest the field. If those interests were allowed fair and full play, and their action in no way coerced, nothing is more probable than that, when meeting on equal terms, the duly elected representatives of those interests, personal and otherwise, would harmonize. But such harmony cannot be expected where rivalries are subdued, not by mutual concessions, but by enforced submissions. This harmony can be found in a body of independent delegates chosen by the several Congressional districts; but it cannot be found where large numbers meet simply to try their voting power upon one another, as is necessarily done in a great State Convention.

But while the views we express may be supported by every consideration of political expediency, we yet rest them mainly upon the ground of sound principle. It is clearly right that the people should be brought as near as possible to the National Nominating Conventions. Those Conventions are agencies that are bad enough in their best estate: and they may be so constituted as to be wholly loathsome and without authority. The best that can be done is to have their members chosen by the Congressional Districts. To this approximation to the direct popular voice we at least can come; and we entertain no doubt that if the question were left to the voters of those Districts to say whether that should be the universal practice, we should hear no dissenting suffrage whatever. The plan is in itself so reasonable, so manifestly proper in all respects, that everybody spontaneously declares that it is the only true and fair mode. Of course there will be foul play and packing sometimes, even then; but it is the best resource which the Convention system leaves us to get an expression of the wish of the

people generally. On the other hand, everybody knows to what gress abuses National Conventions, got up on any other basis, are liable. Constituted by any other of the modern methods, they may be so composed as not to reflect popular sentiment at all. What we particularly desire at this time, is to remove in advance every possible difficulty that may or can arise in the coming national gathering of the party. We want rules for a stormy as well as a peaceful Convention; and thus we want them such as promise the greatest possible amount of fairness in the construction of the body. We want them, so that disappointments may be easily quieted, and prevented from growing into revenges or rebellions. On this ground we insist that the district system of electing delegates is absolutely indispensable to assure the harmony and success of the Republican organization. It is best and safest to adhere to the practice under all circumstances, whether there are differences or whether there i perfect agreement in the party concerning the ultimate results of the Convention. But a departure from the system in any State where there are difficulties and contending claims to settle, such as we believe to exist in Pennsylvania, we reckon to be

THE COOLIE SLAVE-TRADE.

the hight of folly and temerity.

The Coolie trade is by no means the only thing in the world in regard to which excellent reasons may be given for a bad purpose. The healthfulnes of labor, the wisdom of constant diligence, the virtue of contentment, are charming themes for the essayist: but Chattel Slavery is none the more true or just because labor and diligence are enforced by it, and some sort of contentment may come with submission to an inevitable lot. So, undoubtedly it is well that the teeming population of Chin should be relieved by emigration, and that a people who have nothing to look to at home for a subsist ence but the labor of their hands should carry that labor from the country where it only saves them from starvation to other regions where it will secure them abundance. And it is a happy conjunction of circumstances when countries on which nature has lavished her gifts of climate, of soil, and of ores, are opened to the industry and enterprise of men swarming from the hives of elder nations where the supply of labor far exceeds the demand It is, however, no mere an evidence that the traffic in Coolies is a voluntary and natural emigration, be cause such circumstances exist where it is carried on, than it is a proof of the beneficence of Slavery that labor in the open air is a healthful employment It is, perhaps, some mental or moral obliquity of vision which prevents our correspondent at Macao whose letter we publish in another column, from recognizing this obvious distinction.

The emigration of Coolies from China is of two sorts, the one enforced, the other voluntary. The latter is no more objectionable than the emigration of the Irish or the German to the United States, and has its origin in precisely the same causespenury and wretchedness at home, and the desire and prospect of bettering their condition abroad: the other differs little in its results from the African Slave trade, and is earried on in the same spirit and with the same purpose, but with this additional wrong, that its victims, when not kidnapped, are inveigled by promises, which are never meant to be kept, and entrapped into a virtual slavery which they never contemplated, and from which they can never escape. Our correspondent defends the latter form of emigration by arguments and facts which apply, and belong only to the former.

On the face of it there is certainly no good reason why Chinese laborers, who are suffering at home from all the evils which rest upon a country overburdened with population, and stagnant with an undeveloped industry, should not seek "fresh fields " and pastures new," where the earth lays bare her besom to the hand of man, needing only to be pressed to send forth rich and abundant streams to nourish and enrich him. There is the same reason why a people fed upon a scanty supply of rice hould seek, by emigration, to better their condition s that another people, whose only food was potaoes, should abandon the seil which had alu eased to supply that precarious root. But to make he cases analogous we must suppose the same inelligence and the same free-will-intelligence as to he possibilities and promises of the sew circum tances which it is proposed to them to try, and enite freedom as to whether they will avail themselves of them or not. A system of emigration based upon such principles, regulated by laws enacted for the protection of the weak, the ignorant and the poor, is not merely ignocent and legitimate but may be a blessing both to those who seek a de-

bave often welcomed back again to their native villages the thrifty citizens rotund with prosperity, whom they had seen go forth as half-starved peas ants. They listen eagerly to the stories of the returned emigrants; they receive and devour with avidity the letters of those who have not returned; they are eager to follow them; they are willing, nay, glad, to make temporary sacrifices for the sake of reaching the land of promise, of escaping from the res angusta domi, the poverty and wretchedness of the Flowery Kingdom for the fatness and the freedom of the country of the "outside barbarians," who are to be delivered unto them as a spoil. But Cuba? To Cuba, not less than a hundred thousand of these same people have gone within a dozen years, under an eight-years' contract. But from them, alas! there is little or no return. They send back to friends no surplus wages; no glowing letters, rich with tropical aroma, sparkling with the dust of gold, flashing with the dawn of the new light of the young Civilization of the West, breaking in upon the thick darkness of the Oriental mind which has known no new thing since the Christian Era-no letters of this sort come back to startle the quiet villagers into wild excitement such as Europe once felt at the gorgeous tales of "The Far Kathay." But instead, out of that hundred thousand there have straggled and struggled back, through difficulty and danger, perhaps fourscore men, few and sad witnesses to the bondage that has swallowed up their companions in the sugar plantations of Cuba, and the guano-diggings of the Chincha Islands. There are now few Chinamen so ignorant or so degraded as to become colunteer emigrants to those distant lands which they only know as the grave of their countrymen. the villages, and by promises of work at Macao, at pard some American or Dutch ship waiting for

They go, unquestionably, by thousands yearly; but they are inveigled on shipboard under false pretenses, or are kidnapped by force. The trade is winked at by the Portuguese authorities at Macao, a Portuguese colony, who make it a source of revenue, and the barracoons at that place are mere slave-factories from which the poor wretches, on whom their doors have once closed, have small chance of release. To entice them thither, various pretexts are used. The Chinese "brokers," or kidnappers, go into Whampon, or at Canton, by offers of a passage to California, or Australia under a contract for labor, induce the men, and even girls, to follow them, and then hand them over to their associates in the barracoons at Macao, or Swatow, or deliver them on cargo. So well is this understood in China, that not merely in "old times," but now, and not merely one proclamation, but many proclamations, have been issued, and are often posted in public places by the native authorities, warning the people against the acts of the "pigstealers." as the kidnappers are called; and the Diplomatic and Consular Agents, both of Great Britain and America, have again and again warned their countrymen against engaging in a trade prohibited by the laws of their respective Governments: though in spite of this, it is charged that the slave-ships have no difficulty in getting clearances from the United States Consuls. A few months since, the populace at Shanghai, exasperated at the kidnapping of hundreds of people to load the French ship Gertrude for Havana, rose upon the foreign residents, several of whom were killed before the disturbance was quelled. Stillmore recently, as we learn by a late mail from China. two "pig-brokers" have been beheaded at Shanghai, for kidnapping their countrymen for sale to the foreigners, and their heads were placed over one of the city gates. The American clipper-ship Flora Temple sailed from Macao only on the 8th of October last, for Havana, with a cargo of 850 coolies. Undoubtedly, all these were kidnapped or inveigled on board by false pretensions as to their destination, for she had been only two days at sea when a revolt occurred, in which the Chinese attempted to dispatch the officers and erew, and take possession of the ship. Four days later, the ship struck a reef, and such was the fear entertained of the coolies, that the officers and men bastened to abandon her, leaving the Chinamen to their fate, who all perished. It was only in the "old time, our correspondent would have us believe, that revolts of this kind occurred. The wuth is, it is only since the Chinese have discovered the nature of the servitude in Cuba, the Guano Islands, and the French Colonies, to which they were led, and that they were entrapped for this on pretense of being taken to countries where they could better their condition as free laborers, that these desperate attempts have been made to gain possession of the ships into which they had been beguiled by fraud, or embarked by force. If we needed evidence of the truth of the state-

ment we are making in regard to this Asiatic slavetrade, there is exough of it before us to fill columns of this paper. We refrain from giving it only for want of room. The cases referred to, proving incontestably the character of the traffic carried on at this moment at Shanghai and Macao, are none of them six months old. We have a third, even more recent, to the same purport, for Whampoa. By the last overland mail but one, we learn that the local Chinese police at that place had succeeded in capturing a receiving-vessel of emigrants, and had taken from her 77 men, 36 of whom were kidnappers, and the rest, 41, their victims. Of the former class a number escaped when the attack was

made, sought refuge, and were protected on board of American and other foreign ships at anchor in the neighborhood. Their 36 companions were beheaded. The depositions of the 41 kidnapped men are before us. They were nearly all simple country folk, enticed on various pretenses to go to Whampon, where, if they made resistance on discovering that they were the victims of fraud, force and violence were used, such as stabbing and knocking on the head, to compel their submission. They had all been sold to the foreigners for prices ranging from \$6 to \$24. But for the activity of the local police, these men, with hundreds of others, would, ere this, have been sold, ostensibly as free laborers, actually as slaves, in Cuba, unless, like many who have preceded them, they had fortunately been shot in an attempt to regain their freedom in a revolt or board the slave-ship.

Such is the real character of the traffic in coolies in China. The facts related by our correspondent, so far as they apply to a legitimate emigration from China, as distinguished from the cruel, villainou trace in her people as slaves, are interesting and valuable. Precisely what his interest may be either in the one or the other we have no means of know ng. But however unobjectionable we may deem voluntary Chinese emigration to this country, or any other, to be, we could not lay before our readers a defense of it which may be understood as covering up the iniquity of the enforced trade in these poor and ignorant people with any slaveholding country, without, at the same time, exposing the real character of that detestable traffic. It is in the power of Great Britain, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to regulate this matter of Coolie Emigration, and by subjecting it to a legitimate and rigid control, put an end to the Asiatic slave-trade, at least in part, if not altogether. Some steps to this end, it is said, have been already taken, and if the attempt shall be seriously made it is to be hoped that our own Government will subject her Consuls in China to a rule so rigid that they shall no longer lie under the imputation of complicity with the kidnappers.

STOOL PIGEONS. The United States Senate have appointed a Com mittee to investigate the corruptions connected with the recent printing jobs of that body, going back far enough to cover the proceedings in relation to the last Presidential election, that were associated therewith. Mr. Wendell was formerly Printer, and it has always been alleged that a large part of his profits were appropriated to carrying elections. The Commit tee referred to are still in session, and no part of their action has come officially to light. But enough has leaked out to show that all that was ever charged, is likely to be fully sustained by the facts disclosed in the investigation.

Meantime some curious incidents have come out in regard to the Fillmore, or third party, in the last Presidential campaign. It appears that this party in the Free States was kept up by the Demoeratic managers. It is in evidence before the Committee that fat printing jobs were given to the Fillmore paper at Buffalo, The Commercial Ad vertiser, and that several thousand dollars were carried to Philadelphia to establish a third party paper there, to draw off votes from the Republi-

an candidates in aid of the Sham Democracy. Now, when money is drawn from the members any party, and applied directly to advancing the cause of that party, if the uses to which it is anpropriated are legitimate, such as printing docu ments or defraving the expenses of speakers and the like, there is nothing to be said against it. Men pay in such cases for a legitimate object. They wish to spread their views and principles and to achieve an bonorable success. But the whole case changes when funds are raised and applied nominally to spread the opinions and publications of adversaries, but really for the very different purpose of entrapping and befooling honest voters. All such acts are the fruits of scandalous political management and intrigue, in which no henorable man can participate. Yet it was by just such dis-gusting management and intrigue as this, that the last Presidential election was carried. Voters were beguiled into supporting a third party ticket in the belief that they were thereby opposing the Sham Democracy. Yet instead of this, they were only the blind purchased tools of its leaders. They were merely hoodwir ked victims of conspirators cooperating to use them for objects they themselves detested. They were the merest puppets of a political farce. The fact that they were ignorant and unwilling instruments, no way alters the fact. It is only a testimony to their ignorance and gullibility.

It is this sort of gaming that belittles and degrades politicallife. There is neither honor, nor manhood, nor decency in it. And any man or any party that stoops to such contrivances, is alike undeserving of respect or success. We often hear vague accounts of such tricks being played on limited spheres of operation, but we have rarely if ever heard of their being attempted on the Presidential field. But in the last election the scheme was tried effectually in Pennsylvania, particularly, and it was the means of carrying that State for Mr. Buchanan. The third party of that State is now shown up before the country in the contemptible attitude referred to, in an investigation set on fool by a Democratic Committee of a Democratic body. The facts brought out are perhaps just what the gentlemen who set the investigation on foot would prefer should not be brought out, but which they have to take down with as good a grace as they can. Though a bitter dose, they must swallow it

These facts have a peculiar significance just now, in view of the circumstance that the managers of the same third party that was run at the last Presidential election on Democratic funds, fer Democratic objects, and which resulted in Democratic success, are again in the field, proposing to do the same thing at the next canvass. The same shabby and disgraceful game that was played then, is to be undertaken now. Thus we see meetings are being got up at different points professing to organize a party to oppose the Sham Democracy, but which, when the time comes, is to be turned into courses that will help that Democracy. The meeting of the remains of the leaders of the American party at Binghamton a few days ago, was held with this purpose in view. Those gentlemen are all ready to be pensioned on the roll of worthies to whom the douceurs of the Democratic party are reckoned to be due for services rendered. And this is what they work for. ' This is what they were after at Binghamton. It is the meanthey were after at Binghamton. It is the meanest and most despicable kind of labor. It is the work of stool pigeons, of pimps, of informers, of scavengers. There is no manly and no honest purpose in it.

We are glad to see that a Senator of the United States has had the good sense to protest against the unmittigated atrecities with which the City of Wash-

ington is diefigured, in the form of p, etended works of art. There could not be a more strik ing illustra tion of ignorance or stupidity in regard to a rt, than is afforded by the fact, that such abortions ar bought and set up in the Capital of a nation class." ing to be civilized. But, while Senator Hale holdly condemns Persico's Columbus, a statue of a dog. and some other things of that description, he said he thought better of the equestrian statue of Jaskson. though he did not pretend to be a connoisseur. We can tell Mr. Hale that one doesn't need to be a connoisseur in order to understand that this equestrian statue is, if possible, even more absurd and more untrue to nature and common sense, as well as to all the higher principles of art, than the Columbus. Let Mr. Hale look again at the figure of Jackson, and tell us if so stiff, wooden, and mechanical a man was ever seen, in so ungraceful and unmeaning an attitude; and then let him look at the horse and tell us what he thinks about that. We trust Mr. Hale is a judge of what constitutes a good horse, as every man of art and a kindly heart ought to be; and if he is, we are sure he would not give five dollars for such a beast as that on which Mr. Mills has mounted his caricature of the hero of New-Orleans. In fact, such a horse would only be good for the soap-makers and button-makers, for it could never be put to any other useful purpose.

What is the character of Mr. Milla's new statue representing Washington, we cannot say till it is exhibited to the public. We only know that, judging by his previous efforts, he cannot make a statue fit to be erected; and we have little doubt that the \$50,000 or \$75,000 which Congress has given him for the Washington will prove to have been just as foolishly thrown away as the sum they had paid him for the Jackson. It is something to be thankful for that the cost of its inauguration has been reduced from \$7,000 to \$3,000; but we dare say it would have been much better not to have inaugurated it at all.

The House of Representatives seemed to have exhausted itself by its action on Thursday, in bringing out some 250 bills and resolutions for subsequent consideration, and did but little yesterday. The appropriation fer inaugurating the statue of Washington on the 22d inst. was put at \$10,000. and passed. Several members took the responsibility of having their old desks restored to the hall, from which they were voted out at the last session. We think it very likely this movement will result in the restoration of the old plan of deeks instead of benches. But it looks boyish not to give the new arrangement a fair trial, the House having deliberately voted to introduce it. The object of that arrangement is certainly meritorious, and we think it must inevitably be for the convenience and private interest of the members themselves, alternate ly. Unless there is a determination to go immediately back to daily pay, we think the members will do well not to be precipitate about the proposed

The Serate bill abolishing the franking privilege was taken up, and a motion was made by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to put it on its passage, which seemed to be favorably received, though not carried. The House subsequently refused to lay the bill on the table by a vote of 72 to 89. After an attempt by the Opposition to test the Speaker's presiding capacities by raising questions of order, the bill was finally referred to a select committee of five. The vote given the other day against incorporating this measure on the Post-Office bill, is understood not to express the sentiment of the House on the question. It is now thought the bill will soon become a law. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the lection of Printer was again postponed to Monday ext, by a vote of 90 to 82, to which time the House adjourned.

The Herald utters a loud groan because Congress has outrageously neglected its duty in not keeping up the Collins line by a continuation of its munificent subsidies thereto. But the whole shipping interests is suffering as much as the steamship lines. If Congress is going into this business shall insist that its gratuities be spread over our entire marine. Let us have no more special favors bestowed. But it is not our shipping merchants who are asking for anything of the sort. It is outside beggars, who have pet schemes to run postal ships here, and postal ships there, to put money in their own pockets. They prate of the public good, and mean their own.

The third party men of Rhode Island held a Convention day before vesterday, at the same time and place with the regular Democratic party. They fraternized by no minating the same men for Governor, Lieut Governor, and Attorney General. There can be no mistaking the meaning of this movement. though the candidate for Governor is simply a rich young man without any very decided politics hitherto. Rhode Island is a small State, and it don't take much of a man there to make a candidate out of for the Sham Democracy.

The Post-Office Bill, which was driven through with railroad speed, after the House non-concurred with the Senate in attaching the amendment abolishing the franking privilege, is a relief to many inland contractors, though a large part of the money it appropriates goes into the pockets of our bankers, who have been for months shaving Post-Office certificates given to the contractors. To the bankers the bill is no relief, for they prefer the six per cent interest the cert ficates were drawing.

The Express speaks of one of the representatives from this commercial emporium, as "our George Briggs." We have understood the relationship between the parties was very intimate, and it may be that The Express owns him, as it says; but, perhaps, this public announcement of the fact may not be so agreeable to Mr. Briggs as it is to The Express. We think a little delicacy is becoming in alluding to these private arrangements.

Canada Election. The Hon. Mr. Morin, the new Solicitor-General

Fire at Brantford, C. W.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Friday, Feb. 17, 1800.

A fire broke out here this morning. in the dry goods store of McLean, on Colborne street, extending thence west and east on both sides of the street, and up Market street to Heaton's block, destroying altogether

twenty-three buildings.

The amount of the loss is not known, but it is valued and the loss is not known, but it is valued as the second of th